ALL is quiet at Falls River and will probably remain so.

Is IT Tietjens of Titiens, which? And then what shall we call ber?

Ir now looks as it Servia and Montenegro are to be involved with the Herzegovinsans in the war against Turkey.

Ir Dawson Coleman is made Secretary of the Interior, he will be put down as another man who unquestionably belongs to the President by right of dis-Bovery.

An important meeting of the creditors of the Alabams and Chattanooga railroad was held yesterday, and an effort preditors, and also by trying to get it put of the power of politicians, from whose manipulations it is said to have been suffering severely. This line will, when our Southern railroad is completed to Chattanooga, be of considerable importance to Cincinnati, as giving ns direct communication with the Gulf and the great Southern trade, which is to be so great an addition to our com-

SUPERINTENDENT BANGS has very sensibly decided that the fast mail train as now run makes the time that best suits the business community. The mail leaves New York early in the morning, and gets here before business hours of the second day. What better could be desired? Start it in the evening and nothing could be gained in time to the business men over the train as it now runs, and at this end a day would be lost. New York letters now arrive in time for examination at the commencement of the day's business; then they would arrive at the close of business hours. Cincinnati does not ask any im-

provement on the present system. THE first article for exhibition delivered on the grounds of the Pittsburg Industrial Exposition was the first kerosene still ever used in the United States for the refining of petroleum and preparing it for illuminating purposes. This is an object of considerable interest as being connected with the great oil excitement of a few years since. Up to 1860, although large quantities of kerosene were manufactured from coal in the United States and also in Europe, the idea of making it from the crude petroleum which abounded in Pennsylvania had not yet occurred to the Yankee mind, although James Young, a Scotchman, distilled kerosene from petroleum in England in 1847. In 1860 there were in Ohio alone no less than twenty-five establishments engaged in the manufacture of kerosene from coal, but all of which immediately suspended the manufacture in this manner upon the successful advent of this little three barrel still in 1860, the forerunner of the great oil excitement which followed. The first kerosene ever made from coal was produced by Abraham Gesner, in 1844, from coal in Prince Edward Island. Gesner was the first to give it the name of kerosene. Young introduced this manufacture into England in 1847, extracting an oil from the petroleum which was found in a coal mine in Derbyshire, and when this was exhausted, distilling the oil from Boghead cannel coal. He the oil from Boghead cannel coal. He was quite successful, making, in 1854, 8,000 gailons of kerosene a week, which sold for five shillings a gallon, making half a million dollars per year, much of which was clear profit. This result increased the coal-oil works in England, while in the United States the first coal-oil works were erected in 1854, on Newtown creek Long Island, by the Kerosene Oil Company, working under the patent of Mr. Young, who had also taken it out in the United

States. In 1856 the Breckenridge coal

oil works made kerosene from cannel coal, and the same was done in Perry

county, Ohio. The establishments along

the Atlantic coast produced 200,000 bar-

rels, while the total value of the kero-

sene thus produced was estimated to be

ever two million dollars. Although the

value of the oil springs did not seem to

be understood until about 1860, the fact

of their existence was known over two

centuries ago. As early as 1629, a

Franciscan missionary, Joseph de le

Roche d'Allion, who crossed the Niagara river into what is now

New York State, wrote a letter, in which he mentioned the oil springs, and

gave the Indian name of the place, which he explained to mean "There is

plenty there." His letter was printed

in Sagard's "Histoire du Canada," in 1632, and subsequently in LeClerq. An

old book entitled "Travels in North

America," by Peter Kalm, which was

published over a hundred years ago, also

gives a detailed account of the springs

along Oil creek, and locates them definitely upon a map accompanying the

book. The Massachusetts Magazine of 1780 also says: "In the Northern part of

Pennsylvania there is a creek called Oil

creek, which empties into the Allegheny

river. It issues from a spring, on the

top of which floats an oil similar to that

called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons a day. The troops sent to guard the western

posts halted at the same spring, collected some of the oil; and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great re-lief from the rheumatism with which

they were afflicted." The exhibition of

the little old three barrel still at the

Pittsburg Exposition will serve to awaken many historical reminiscences.

and remembrances of the coal ofl excite ments in the Pennsylvania region, so

productive of fortunes and misfortunes

It should have a place in the great Ex-

position of 1876.

AT THE CAPITAL.

An Explorer in an Old Track— Grivding up the Mastedons— Good News for the Queen City— Rogues of the District—Water and Fire Proof.

Correspondence of the Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. Prof. Hayden, U. S. Geologist, as he calls himself, who, under the patronage of the interior Department, makes an annual excursion into the region west of the 100th meridian, going where he pleases, and sojourning where it s most agreeable, has returned to the Capital. the season having so fur advanced as to render the upland temperatures of Nevada and Arizona uncongenial. During his journeyings he has made many discoveries of things of great interest, the only discount upon which is that the same things have been discovered and decribed several times already by different offidal and private individuals. The field of his explorations during the past summer has been the great Colorado basin, where he has seen, as hundreds have seen before him, profound canwill be made to better the condition of ons, the beds of extinct rivers, piles of mounthe road by a compromise among the tains, expanses of desert, vacant villages, whose dates and builders can only be guessed at, to say nothing of abandoned arrow-heads and fragments of earthen utensils, of which the departmental and other collections in this city have rather a superabundance than a scurcity.

THILIZATION OF ORGANIC REMAINS.

There is nothing to be said against the advancement of science. It must be confeased that a former Secretary of the faterior who, on his entrance into office, finding the departmental quarters somewhat encumbered with the astological relies of a couple of mastodons, gaused the same to be speedily packed off to a bone mill for conversion into fertilizer, was a little behind the spirit of the age, and not quite sufficiently alive to the interests of paleontology. Nevertheless, it does not follow that what has been told and retold needs to be told again; and they who have looked most closely into the subject, and taken as accurate a measure as possible of Prof. Hayden, do not hesitate to express the opinion that his additions to the sum of human knowledge have not been extensive, and that he is considerably better atted to refliciency as a lobbyist, his skill being in the procurement of handsome annual sums to support him in his rambles, than to add to the stores of science in the provinces of ethnology, geology or pa 60-tology.

THE REAL EXPLORATION. UTILIZATION OF ORGANIC REMAINS

THE REAL EXPLORATION.

It is not generally known that the Government, under the direction of the War Department, is prosecuting, by means of competent engineers, a reconnoissance of the region between the 100 h meridian and the Pacific, systematic in its character, which, when completed, will correspond in accuracy with the coast survey. It will be consecutive, cover the whole ground, examine the country in every aspect—geographically, gologically, hydrographically, ethnologically, paleontologically and climatically, and describe its various animal and vegetable productions. When it is finished, that vast expanse will be more accurately mapped than the old States. And all this, the value of which is permanent, is costing the country less per annum than is paid to keep in motion a couple of adventurers—Hayden and Powell—whose works are superfluous and comparatively valuelees.

A SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT. THE REAL EXPLORATION.

A SLIGHT ENCOURAGEMENT.

Lieut Hoxie is of the opinion that the members of the committee which came on here from Cincinnatt to examine into the pavement question, knew as much upon the subject when they left as when they arrived. If, in the meantime they experienced no moral deterioration, and were as fortunate in other cities as they were at the Capital, Cincinnati has the satisfaction of receiving back her servants in as good order as they were when they started.

DISTRIBUT REQUES.

* DISTRICT ROGUES. It is a noticeable feature in the case of Fisher, under arrest for abstracting files from the office of the Clerk of the Court of the District, that nobody who knew the individual is surprised at it; for his habits and associates were in conformity with his official misdemeanors. With Fisher the felder, Harrington and Fisher the younger as actuaries, the conservation of the morals of the District of Columbia has been in curious hands; and if all the illegitimate doings of these individuals were disclosed—the means to which they resorted to extort money from the impoent and to screen the guilty brought to light—the resolt would be such a chapter of deprayity as has seldom been exhibited. It is a noticeable feature in the case of Fisher

nibited.

The perplexing question is, Who, beside themselves, were to blame? The Judges of the Supreme Court of the District, of which they were the proscenting officers, could not but have been aware of the intrinsic dishonesty of dates—may be excused for not giving heed to charges against subordinate officers, unless they came pretty well authenticated; and probably a great many things which are very current with the milion, and which everybody takes it for granted that everybody knows, never penetrate the barriers by which his consciouences is environed. The race of Haroun Alraschats, who went out disguised by night to mingle with the populace and learn how their constables and justices of the peace conducted themselves, has disappeared; and if, like some amphibious animals, a President of the United States could be furnished with membranes by which, at will, he could close his auricular orifices, the arrangement would doubtless add greatly to his comfort, without detracting materially from his usefulness.

A WATERPROOF OFFICIAL.

A committee specially from his usefulness.

A watterproof Official.

A committee specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the necessity or the usefuiness of a process for waterproofing the fractional currency has been siting for some days in the city, and is waiting the return of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and printing, George R. McCartee—who is now absent in pursuit of his health—to complete its investigations and report. For six or eight years there has been paid out of the Indefinite Contingent Fund of the Treasury, the sum of \$10,600 per month to the proprietor of a process for making paper money impervious to water; the patentee, who is profiting so handsomely by his ingenuity as an inventor, being, by a curious coincidence, a brother-in-law of Chief McCartee. McCartee, who was a ponniess adventurer when he succeeded J. B. Clark as head of the Printing Bureau, has become very rich of late, it is said, by the demise of a distanticialive; and, like a physician who has enough of hisown medicine without taking it himself, invest his little surplus in foreign securities. The waterproofing process is, by what law of discrimination does not appear, only applied to the fractional currency, and to but a part of that; and it is a remarkable fact in the history of the arts and sciences, that the operatives by whom the work is executed, are unable to drariminate, in the finished article, between a piece that has, and one that has not been performed upon. It is thought by some who are conversant with the circumstances, that the health of the absent official is not improving as rapidly as it would had this investigation not occurred.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is A WATERPROOF OFFICIAL.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is not a small affair in the machinery of the G verament. It employs a force of nearly or quite two thousand persons, a large majority of whom are females, in the appointment of whom are females, in the appointment of whom the chief eloys uncontrolled unthority forceases and disburses the contents of an "indefinite contingent fund"—in the distribution of which in respect to all sums less than one thousand dollars, no accounting or auditing officer of the Government has any supervision. It is, at once, the largest and the best fortified opening for a treasury leak in our institutions; the larg st, for the annual additions to the fund are an appropriation of ten millions per annum; the best fortified, because the chief has submitted facilities for obliging members of Congress by taking care of their female cousins, meccs, sistem-in-law and other near and dear relatives and affinities. It is not needful to explain how it works. The practice of one hind washing the other was invented soon after the order brimans made its appearance on the carth, if not before. Ciffed as they are and existed, members of Congress testify to their humanity by the liveliness of their sympathics. They do, without doubt, lift energetically at their waistbands, straps and other practicable appendages to raise humanity sove the strangenter where foot the times of infirmities, out their real in this bothaif is more praise, worthy than their success is remarkable. They FIREPROOF AS WELL.

Fire Years on Picket.

A Baris correspondent writes to the New York Times: At old soldier of the First Empire has just died, who had a most singular adventure. His name was Roussel, and he was a young private in 1807, when the French took Rugen, a small island in the Baltic. It was occupied by a detatchment of Davoust's corps, when orders came to evacuate it with all haste and without a moment's dotay. The companies got away with such haste that they forgot Roussel, who was doing sentimed duty upon an outpost. Entirely unaware that his comrades had embarked, he waited several hours for the relief guard, and only left his post when pressed by hunger, to find that he was the only Frenchman on the island. "Ah!" he cried, "I am set down as a deserter—dishonored forever," and the wretched sentinel began to cry like a child. A man living near was touched by this distress, and took Roussel house with him, ledged and fed him, gave him work, and after a time bestowed on him his daughter's hand. The forgotten soldier lived very happily there for five years, during which time a daughter had been born, but one day Roussel was thrown into a great state of excitement by the sight of a French flag flying from the masthead of a frigate. He imagined that they had sent to search for him and that his time had come. But a sudden that they had sent to search for him and that his time had come. But a sudden idea gave him courage. Running home, he put on his uniform, seized his gun, and taking up his old post, began to march up and down his beat. "Qui vive?" he cried as the French boat came vive?" he cried as the French boat came near the shore. "Qui vive yoursel!" was the reply. "Sentine!," responded Roussel. "Since when!" "Since five years ago." An explanation took place on shore, and the deserter malgre lui was taken off the island. Davoust laughed very heartly when he heard of the adventure, and had a conge made out in due form and delivered to the soldier. He also procured some employment for him, the war then being over, and the government gave him a sum of money for his daughter. In after years he brought his family to France, and he brought his family to France, and seems to have prospered in his labors.

Cure for Felons.

We have had a case of felon in our family lately, and treated it successfully by steaming the whole hand with bitter heros. It was allowed to progress, through ignorance, until badly swollen, exquisitely painful and of a livid purple color. Being in the palm of the hand it involved the whole hand and wrist in it involved the whole hand and wrist in the sweiling. A handful each of tansy, hops, catnip and wormwood was thrown into au old basin, a small quantity of tobacco and half a teaspoonful of soft soap added, and sufficient water to cover. When boiling hot the patient placed her hand over the steam, and a small blanket was thrown over the basin to retain the steam, which was applied until the mixture cooled. This was repeated day and night until the pain was entirely removed, which was in forty-eight hours. The relief of the paroxysms of pain is almost magical as soon as the steam is applied. The mixture was only once renewed. Between the applionly once renewed. Between the appli-cations of steam a poultice of soit soap, thickened with slippery-elm flour, was applied, but I think it was unnecessary. After using for a day the hand was sub-mitted to a physician, who thought it should be lanced or no relief would be found in less than a week, but the next day the pain took its final leave. No anodyne was used to proque sleep, as anodyne was used to produre sleep, as the steaming instantly relieved the pain until the next attack .- Correspondent Country Gentleman.

The First Atlantic Steamship, Mr. A. McDonald, No. 1 Long Acre treet, writes to the London Times:

street, writes to the London Times; "Sir John Hawkshaw, in his address before the British Association, falls into a common and hitherto uncorrected er ror respecting the first steamship which crossed the Atlantic. Five years before the Sirius and Great Western made their St. Mary's Foundry, Montreal, with engines made in this country. So far as my boyish recollection of the vessel serves me, I think she was about 500 tons burden. I remember very well her departure for England, but in order to be sure I called at Lhoyd's some weeks ago and was courteened to hown the register. and was courteously shown the register for September 12, 1833, in which I lound, under 'Gravesend,' the announcement of arrivals on the 11th, the following: 'Steamship Royal William, McDougal, Quebec.' Several days before a vessel called the Savannah, fitted with an engine and paddles, crossed from Savannah, Ga., in thirty-one days. The paddles were removable. Her engines were only used eighteen days. When the savannah entered the Channel off the coast of Ireland the smoke from her funnel brought down upon her a gun brig and was courteously shown the register nel brought down upon her a gun brig detached from the Channel Squadron, detached from the Channel Squadron, under the impression that she was a ship on fire. The Savannah was a full-rigged ship, and although she advertised her sailing and for passengers, no one was brave enough to ship aboard of her. As the Savannan was not a steamship, but merely a sailing vessel, with a temporary arrangement for steaming or board, to the Canadian Royal William must be accorded the honor of being the pioneer of our present large Atlantic steam fleet. What became of this vessel subsequently I am uncertain, but have the impression that she was sold to the Pertuguese Government."

A young lady of engaging personal appearance, who arrived in Burlington, lowa, recently, from Creston, aunounced that she was going to open a barber shop on North Hill. The very next day each married woman on North Hill surprised her, husband, whose many virtues she had long known and admired, with a neat little present, consisting of a razor, lather brush and strop. And now, as oft as a North Hill man comes home, the wife of his bosom puls her aims round his neck and rubs her downy cheek against his face, in all apparent innocence and affection; but if his cheek is smoother than when he went away from home in the morning, she fans him with the rol ing-pia until he has to wear his hat on whichever lump it will fit best. A young lady of engaging personal ap-

A Venerable Harket Woman.

A Venerable Sarket Weman.

The Paris correspondent of the Lendon Daily News writes on Sept. I: "A life which formed a curious link between this century and the last has just been ended. La Merc Mars, the doyenne poissarde, or fish-woman of the Halles, the I yesterday at the age of 97, his a lodging near the Rue St. Denis, which she occupied time out of mind. Her specialty was freshwater fish. She was daughter of the Marquis de Juxta-Nantz, executed in in the Reign of Terror, and of Mine. De la Motte Valois, the artificer of the diamond neckiace intrigue. A Fury of the Revolution took pity on the little girl, whom she saw blowing a kiss to the Marquis on his way to the sonifold, and adopted her. She left her a fish-stall at the Halles. This descendant of the Kings of France—for Antoine de Bourbon was an undoubted ancestor of Mine.

De la Motte-had no other ambition than De la Motte—had no other ambition than to get through life honestly. She was supposed to have made a good deal of money with her trout shd crawfish. La Mere Mars was a fine looking, robust old woman, and generally superior to the poissarde sisterhood. She could not have resembled her mother, who was of little form and a delicate oval face. The fishwoman who has just died remembered woman wao has just died remembered Cagliostro, Cardinai De Rohan and Ma-rie Antoinette, whom she saw going to be executed. Her early years were spent in the Mansion of Marquis Juxta Nantz, In the Rue Turenne."

A medical journal published in Cleve-land addresses the following queer query to the profession: "QUERY—Has any physician ever seen of treated a baid-headed consump-

We should say that there must be, and that there must have been, bald-headed consumptives; yet the fact that doubt is thrown over the existence of such persons by a medical journal would seem to show that they are not so common as to within the knowledge of every physician. We ourselves have not of course, seen as many sufferers from the malady in question as have come under the observation of some doctors; but we can not at this moment think of any one of those we have seen who was bald-headed. Consumption is a disease that preys upon old people as well as young and middle-aged people; and we suppose its victims are subject to the ordinary laws that regulate the growth of hair. If not, why not?—N. Y. Sun.

"Brick" Pomeroy, in a lecture at Baltimore, gave the following illustration of "Ring" methods in the days of Tweed: There is one pump on Third avenue with an old-fashioned handle, the only one in New York. The Ring must have a pump inspector at \$50 per month to take care of the pump, which had at first cost \$16. But by a system of calculation used by the Ring the number of inspectors of that pump increased to 1,682 at \$50 a month each. When a patriot wanted a situation, Boss Tweed asked what the applicant could do. The answer was, he can put twelve votes in the ballot-box in an hour. He can vote enry and often, "Then put him down as a pump inspector," would be the decree of the Bose.

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MEDICAL

RUPTURE



The above cut represents the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, former Attorney General of the United States, as seen when attacked with STRANGULATER RUTTURE.

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WRITES THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING PARTICULARS:

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SIR—For several years I was afflicted with rapture and suffered from the use of trusses. Casually noticing in your paper a recommendation of Dr. Sherman of your city, and about the same time meeting Mr. J. W. Ayres, of Camden, N. J., who informed that he had been a victim to rupture and was cured by Dr. Sherman's treatment, I felt animated and wont straightway to New York, consulted Dr. Sherman, and find him adapt his remedies to my case. It was to me a happy occurrence, and I shall ever feel grateful to you and Mr. Ayres for having directed my attention to Dr. Sherman, as well as to him for the safe and comfortable manner in which he treated my case. My mind was greatly oppressed, and my future was shadowed, as I was trying various trusses for help with no other result than vexation and injury. But how being sound again, and realizing its felicity, I feel it my imperative duty to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Sherman's remedies, and to vecommend the ruptured to ge to him with the sullest confidence of being begreatled.

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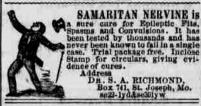
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Loveland Ac. 11:15A.m. 1:15A.m. 12.

Loveland Ac. 11:15A.m. 1:15A.m. 12.

Loveland Ac. 6:40P.m. 5:50P.m. 7.

BALTIMORE AND Office, VIA PARKERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. Baltimore (ex Sun). 8,231-M. 6,254-M. 8,400-A. Baltimore (auly. 8,230-M. 2,200-M. 8,500-A. Baltimore Ex Gally. II:100-M. 6,000-M. 10,25-A.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes for Saltimore Ex daily.. 7:55A.M. 5:15A.M. 8:40A.M Saltimore Ex....... 7:05P.M. 6:50P.M. 10:25P.M OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time. 12 minutes slow.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

OINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON,
Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 minutes for Dayton Ex. daily 8:464.m. 8:509.m. 11:35.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:465.m. 9:204.m. 2:35.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:465.m. 9:204.m. 1:50.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:204.m. 1:50.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:204.m. 1:50.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:504.m. 1:50.
Dayton Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:504.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:505.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:504.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 8:504.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:359.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:509.m. 10:559.m. 1:50.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:559.m. 10:55.
Toledo Ex. 1:509.m. 10:559.m. 10:55.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:104.m. 1:55.
Peoris (ex 8:1) 7:509.m. 8:509.m. 10:50.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:104.m. 1:55.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:104.m. 1:55.
Toledo Ac. 2:309.m. 10:104.m. 1:55.
Toledo Ex. 1:309.m. 2:309.m. 10:300.m. 10:300. encinnate hamilton and indianap

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast indianapolis Ac. 7:300.Am. 10:35P.M. 12:35P. indianapolis Ac. 1:15P.M. 6:15P.M. 6:35P. indianapolis (ex Sat.) 7:00P.M. 12:35P.M. 12:35A. Connersville Ac. 4:50P.M. 10:05A.M. 8:35P. CINGINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadiy. Time, 7 minutes fast, hieago Ex. . 7 230A.M. 8:30P.M. 8:40P.M. dichmond Ac. . 3:30P.M. 13:35P.M. 7:40P.M. hieago Ex daily. 7:50P.M. 8:30A.M. 7:50A.M. GRAND BARIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, I minutes fast. Grand Rapids Ac... 1:30a.M. P.25p.M. 9:35p.M. Grand Rapids ex Sat. 1:00p.M. 8:35a.M. 10:06a.M DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 2:00A.M. 5:00r.M. 4:50r.

Cleveland Ex. 10:55A.M. 9:50r.M. 9:55r.

New York Ex daily 9:40r.M. 5:15A.M. 7:50A.

Springfield Ac. 8:50A.M. 8:50r.M. 11:40A.M.

Springfield Ac. 8:55P.M. 2:55A.M. 7:55x.

Dayton Ac. 5:30r.M. 7:5A.M. 8:50r.

Sharon Ac. 6:46r.M. 6:55A.M. 7:50r.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. plumbus Ex. 7:00A.M. 9:30r.M. 11:55.M. plumbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 0:50r.M. 8:55r.M. plumbus Ac. 3:56r.M. 9:50r.M. 10:10r.W. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.

RDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI AND LAFA

Depot, Pearl and Plum.

dilanapolis Mail. 7:46A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 7:45A.M. 12:45P.M. 8:40P.M. 8:40P.M. 8:40P.M. 8:40P.M. 12:45P.M. 1 INDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTS. City time.

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

ot, 8th and Washington, Covin-olaryille Ex. . 7:004. M. 6. olaryille Ac. 2:00F.M. 11. olaryille Mix'd, 7:30F.M. 42. outh Ac. . 4:50F.M. 9: LITTLE MIAMI, PAR-HANDLE EAS L. Front and Kligour. Time, 7 mir

CLECIMNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY.

CURSAPEAKE AND OHIO.